

Sermon as a kind of public speeches

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Abstract

The article is devoted to one of actual problems of modern linguistics, namely, the role of language, including prosodic means a higher degree of impact on the audience. The article analyzes the main characteristics and features of the sermon as the public speaking: goal orientation, participants, pragmatic goal range of linguistic resources. Even twenty years ago, religious subjects in our country are practically a taboo subject for linguistic research. However, the sermon as a type of public speech is of considerable interest for the study of rhetorical features of this genre. It should be noted the almost complete absence of studies on the modern-sounding English-language sermons, which leads to the relevance of the work in this direction.

KEYWORDS: Sermon goal, the participants, the range of linguistic resources.

Sermon is integral Christian service, and most Protestant denominations - its central point. The doctrine of the sermon is the subject of a special theological science - homiletics.

Classical homiletics provides the following definition of preaching:

"The church is preaching it religious-didactic character, with which the priest turns to the faithful during the service." [H. Robinson, 2005 14] Educational and didactic task of pastoral words: to discover and bring to the consciousness of the Christian faith of believers of the truth, to encourage students to conform their lives to the Christian doctrine, to rethink their lives and find a way to the light.

N.B. Mechkovskaya considers sermon fundamental genre of religious communication. "Since the beginning of the preaching of the doctrine begins to live in the consciousness of a community of people. If the word of God, to hear the prophet - is a mystical

"Initial shove" in the origin of religion, the sermon in which the Prophet (mentor) brings God's Word to people, this is the "second push", and not mystical, but it is observed. Religion as a mystical communication process begins with the preaching of the teachings of the people "[Mechkovskaya NB, 1998, 205].

According to foreign gomiletov, in particular James Braga and James Means, modern liturgical sermon differs versatility associated with its multifaceted nature. The following important functions of preaching can be identified:

1. Worship.

Preaching is primarily liturgical act, an integral part of the church service. Often, the preaching in some churches is held even in the absence of parishioners.

2. Religious Education.

For the majority of the congregation, especially those who attend only Sunday Mass, the sermon is the only source of religious information.

3. Preachy (religious upbringing).

Religious education and the broadcasting of Christian values are a priority of the Church as a social institution. Preaching as a work of didactic orientation, aims at spiritual and moral education of the congregation, the realization of Christian maxims in the daily life of the flock.

4. The function of the emotional impact.

The range of emotions induced by the preaching is very broad: a skilled preacher can inspire the congregation to perform charitable acts to create a festive, jubilant mood of the day Christian holiday, cause a feeling of deep remorse, etc.

5. The combining.

Liturgical preaching largely contributes to the unity of the church community. The very fact that a joint listening, thinking, experience a unifying effect on the congregation.

In every single sermon is reflected several functions from the list, one or two are dominant. The goal of every sermon receives specific wording depending on which function comes to the fore [Means J., 1996, 55].

There are many approaches to the classification of sermons, which vary depending on the denominations, approaches to the understanding of preaching as a specific field of communication. English gomilety offer the

following classification of the thematic point of view: the dogmatic, biblical, moralnoeticheskie, church and social and ceremonial.

Dogmatic preaching explain to believers the most important Christian concepts of truth, the law of faith. The doctrine of the atoning sacrifice of Christ for the salvation of mankind, the coming Day of Judgment, death and resurrection of Christ, original sin, etc. The focus of each such preaching is primarily , the image of God, but with some dogmatic preaching consider the relationship of God and man in human terms. God loves people but maybe this man, for some reason, God causes aversion, which explains his suffering (though eventually he will get salvation through the love of God)? Preacher rejects this view and argues that God loves every human being has for what it is, what it refers to each of his creations with the greatest sympathy.

Biblical preaching are the focus of certain Biblical events that are subject to interpretation, analysis, commentary preacher.

Ethical sermon help members build their lives, relationships with God and others, in accordance with the truths of the Christian faith.

Sermons Church and community programs reflect the position of the Church in relation to specific events in the parish, in the country and the world at large. Subjects such preaching has the greatest topicality: it is the problem of war and peace, poverty and wealth, misery and disease, and more. As a rule, the preacher sensitively responds to what matters to his parishioners. Often in the sermons of this kind highlights points that parishioners do not pay enough attention to in everyday life.

Ceremonial sermon accompany baptism, confirmation, funerals, wedding and other ceremonies. Subjects such sermons most predictable. It should be noted that the composition of the audience, which is intended ceremonial sermon usually differs significantly from the familiar to preacher [Ivoilova N.Y 2003, 30].

As the researchers note modern English sermon, the distinguishing feature of the communicative act of preaching is the unusual structure of its participants. Traditional sender (preacher) and the destination (the congregation) involve the participation of the third "hidden communicant" - a God who acts simultaneously as a "hidden nadadresant" and "hidden nadadresat". "Nadadresatnost 'preaching is that the preacher stands in particular as a bridge between God and man, bringing the Word of God to the people. "Nadadresatsiya" is embodied in the reference to God in prayer, often anticipating or ending theme sermon, for example:

"May the words of my mouth and the meditation of all our hearts and minds be now and always acceptable in your sight, Lord our strength and our Redeem.

Amen. "

Thus, preaching, particularly its liturgical variety of different dual targeting: In addition to referring to a clear, specific destination - a group of parishioners, and the sermon is "nadadresata" of God, which is reflected in the language of the sermon.

Christian preacher sees itself solely as an intermediary, bringing the audience to the word of God. The most important characteristic is its addressee preaching the spiritual aspect. That it largely determines the credibility, which gives the audience a preacher. Fred B. Craddock believes that the main qualities of the preacher is the power of faith, passion, compassion, authority and ability to influence their audience. Faith is not by chance is in the first place. Without it, the activities of the preacher is meaningless and useless. Lack of faith in what you preach, it is theoretically possible to mask the creation of a false state of affect, but not before their regular parishioners. Followers liturgical sermons tend detail familiar preacher. He knows not only its composition and characteristics of their listeners, but also what they live, what they care about at the moment. All this is reflected in the choice of the theme of preaching, in the selection of illustrations for the presentation style. Thus, listeners to a certain extent are co sermon.

In a situation of liturgical preaching destination addressee recognizes the priority right for speaking, has a reserve of time, the communication process is voluntary. The preacher can vary the length of the sermon, depending on the success of its subjects, the effectiveness of impact and audience response. However, the modern world dictates its own terms. Status no longer guarantees automatic speaker the audience's attention. The Heads of Government, presidents, even members of the royal families of closely watching their ranking and the results of public opinion polls. Preacher also has to win and strengthen their credibility with each new sermon [Ageev G.A., 1998, 7].

Preaching as a separate speech genre within the journalistic style is a class of texts, allocated on the basis of the integral characteristics: their use in similar situations, communication, common trust units, the structural similarities. Identified three forms of existence sermon manuscript future

speech as oral communication as edited pechatnyytekst. Some sermons are recorded and published in books and newspapers, or otherwise zherasprostranyayutsya [Kukushkin NM 2005, 79]. However, we can not agree with Fred B. Craddock, in most cases, the sermon is an oral, rather than written text. Preaching as the spoken word - the public domain, it exists at a particular time in a particular place among the group of participants, which not only influenced by the nature and purpose of the meeting, but also contribute to hearing individual and social factors, too, as part of their perception. Sermon - a unique phenomenon, which can not be saved. If it is that then the sermon is published, readers will experience it seems quite different from the listeners the impression [Craddock F. 2007, 28]. Although it should be noted that any sermon can be fixed on all possible kinds of audio media.

From the opinion of Fred Craddock agrees well-known pastor of Westminster Chapel in London, D. Martyn Lloyd-Jones, who pointed out in his work

"By studying the Sermon on the Mount," the preaching - this is not an essay or literary composition, intended for publication, reading and re-reading. It is a message that is intended for listening and that must have immediate impact on the audience. In order to ensure such effects, the sermon should be free from uncertainties and ambiguities not contain any material that is not directly associated with its main theme. On the other hand, it must have a certain form or model, in which the ideas contained therein must point to a sequence of thoughts, and the whole argument to move towards a clearly defined goal or to climax [J. Braga., 2005, 71].

However, to draw parallels with the literary work or a public speech is still possible to how any text sermon compositions include the title, the exposure (original entry), the development of the storyline, the climax, denouement (conclusion) and such characteristic preaching part as moral instruction.

Of course, the sermon has much in common with other forms of public speaking, but, without a doubt, it has a number of distinguishing features, among which, first of all, you can mention a specific vocabulary, syntax, and last but not least prosody characteristic only for this type of public speech. A distinctive feature of preaching as a religious genre is a large number of words lexical-semantic field of religion. This, above all, traditional religious vocabulary with the appropriate tag from the dictionary. Below is a classification of religious denominations, typical of the modern

English language sermons, made with the introduction of the necessary changes and additions based on the classification developed by the JV Mitya on the material of ancient hagiographic monuments:

1. The words of God's name and other celestial power (God, the Holy Ghost, angel).
2. Words, called the Holy Book (the Old Testament, the Bible).
3. The words, usually called the faithful saints and enemies of belief (brethren, apostle, martyr).
4. Words denoting key concepts of Christian doctrine (redemption, resurrection, salvation, transfiguration).
5. words, it is the Church's life attributes:
 - a) prayers here and motets (collect, psalm, hymn);
 - b) the names of church services (Mass, Evensong, Matins);
 - c) the names of objects of the clergy garments (cassock, surplice);
 - g) here sacraments and rituals (baptism, Eucharist);
 - d) here architectural elements and structures (crypt, chapel, nave);
 - e) the names of religious objects (myrrh, pulpit);
 - f) the names and ranks of positions in the hierarchy (bishop, reader, curate, verger);
 - h) the name of the church calendar of events (Easter, Pentecost, Epiphany).

The characteristic group for sermon traditionally religious vocabulary also includes adjectives (holy, almighty, heavenly) and verbs (to redeem, to bless, to absolve) [Mitin Y., 2000, 20].

Grammatical features of modern English-speaking Christian preaching caused primarily focus on oral play. Proposals are constructed in such a way as to maximize ease of listening: simple sentences prevail over the complex of compound slozhnochinennye preferable. Attention is drawn to the abundance of similar members, all sorts of repetitive and overlapping, inverted design.

Eating a variety of figurative means - a characteristic feature of oratory as a whole. The sermon, which consists of some of the facts and judgments, perceived bad and not firmly remembered. To enhance vozdeystvennosti preacher fills its shaped means such as a metaphor, comparing, adjectives, hyperbola, etc. As an example of comparison, the following excerpt from the sermon, which was selected for the study: «We imagine the journey to God to be effortless, like going to the beach, and

when it is not - we lose heart and become discouraged». (Paul Williams: Questioning Jesus).

Epithets express individual author's attitude to the subject and pass it to the audience, thus playing an important role in the formation of their reactions:

The survey showed, a significant role in improving *vozdeystvennosti* preaching tone plays. Pronounced originality prosodic pattern achieved considerable range contrast tone, tone level, rate and volume for the most pragmatic oriented sites. In order to attract attention and establish contact using rhetorical questions: «Who am I? I am a child of God. Who am I? I am a follower of Jesus. Who am I? A member of the kingdom of God. Who am I? A sinner forgiven by grace »(Paul Williams: Questioning Jesus), a direct appeal to the audience: So how can it be it true for you, and for me? How can we benefit from God's generosity? (Ed Pennington: What's wrong with this world), and the preacher often refers to the shared Christian values: «Firstly then, our identity. And the point is this: the Christian understands himself or herself to be a Christian first and foremost ». (Paul Williams: Questioning Jesus).

Indian words in English media

The first newspaper in India was published in 1780 in Calcutta during the British colonial regime and was called The Bengal Gazette. After it was followed by The India Gazette, The Calcutte Gazette, The Madras Courier, The Bombay Herald and others.

The most popular English-language newspaper of India The Times of India was founded in 1838. The Times of India, published by all cities in India with a circulation of 2 million copies a day, informs the reader about national and international events.

Currently in India gained great popularity publications, which in addition to both on paper, and provide information in electronic form (on their official websites).

One of the most powerful factors in the spread of this trend has been the development of new information technologies: satellite TV, computer databases, multimedia, the Internet and online media. Today no one doubts that the Internet is shaping the future of communications. Of course, that traditional media do not want to accept the fact that their time has passed, and quite actively developing Network.

Compared with newspapers publishing the World Wide Web has several advantages. Firstly, it is the opportunity for immediate publication

materials, as newspapers efficiency limited period of the output number and efficiency of network edition has no such restrictions. On Web sites, some publications indicate even exit the material time. Secondly, the presence of hyperlinks that allows you to expand the volume of the received information on topics of interest. Third, various forms of feedback (guest books, forums, conferences) give the reader the opportunity to participate in the production of an information product.

Talking about the Indian media landscape, it should be noted that the list of newspapers and magazines, were present on the web, you can see names such as «The Indian Express», «The Times of India», etc.

In a number of English-language newspapers published in India, it is widely used Indian words to reflect the local color. This group includes, first of all, the words reflect the political, economic, istoricheskuyureligioznuyu and cultural aspects of life. For example, in the English-language newspaper The Indian Times constantly use the word without translation into English. Below are examples of words of Indian origin, and, in most cases, reflecting the realities of the culture and life of the Indians:

ashram ['ÆSr @ m] Refuge hermit monk monastery

Crore [krO:] 10 million

dharma ['dA: m @] law, doctrine; morality (in Indian philosophy)

dhota ['D @ UtI] Dhota loincloth

gooroo ['gUru:] guru, spiritual mentor, Harijan teacher ['HVrIdZ @ n] Harijan, untouchable (in India) Jainism ['DZaInIz @ m] Jainism (one of India's religions)

karma ['kA: m @] Karma collection of good and evil deeds committed by the person predetermining his fate (in Hinduism and Buddhism)

Lakh [lA; k] a hundred thousand

Lok Sabha ['L @ Uk 'SVb @] lower house of parliament in India

Mahatma [m @ 'hA; tm @] Mahatma - great soul, a noble popular nickname Gandhi, the spiritual leader of the struggle against British rule

Nirvana [nI @ 'vA: n @] nirvana, absolute calm pandit ['pVndit] pandit, pundit

Rajya Sabha ['rA; dZ @ 'sVb @] upper house of parliament in India ranee ['rAni] Rani, wife of Rajah

rupee [ru: 'pi:] rupees (currency of India, Sri Lanka)

sari ['sɑ: ri] sari feminine garment dresses instead, the cloth around the body satyagraha ['SVtj @ grA: hA] Satyagraha, passive resistance
zamindar [Z @ mi;n'dA:] landowner

Along with the very words we consider it necessary to include in article illustrating examples of sentences that contain the vocabulary of interest to us, and, of course, translate these proposals into Russian.

Bungalow ['BVNg @ l @ U] From Hindi *banglâ*

In Delhi, though from a middle-class background, he'd always lived in a bungalow. [6] Although he came from a middle-class, but he has always lived in a bungalow.

Jungle ['DZVng @ l] From Hindi *jangal*

The man-eater which has killed five persons in the jungles of Pilibhit, Barabanki and Faizabad, is still giving sleepless nights to villagers, police, administration officials and the forest department. [7]

Eater, which killed five people in Pilibgita jungle, Barabanki and Faizabad, still does not give sleep residents, police, representatives of the administration and the staff of the forest department.

Khaki ['kA; ki] from Urdu *khâk*

From single-buttoned to wraparounds, bomber jackets and double breasted khaki

coats, jackets could dress you up instantly. [8]

Clothing, framed as a button, and with the smell, short bomber jacket to the waist or hips and double-breasted coats, jackets khaki help immediately transformed, with their dressing.

Lack [lA; k] from Hindi *lâkh*

This is just one of the success stories scripted by doctors and volunteers of Smile Train working in 160 centres across the country to reach out to over 10 lakh people suffering from untreated cleft lip and palate (CLP) [9].

This is just one of the happy stories written by doctors and Volonte ramie project "Train of Smiles", tirelessly working in 160 centers across the country to communicate with more than one million people suffering from an incurable disease cleft lip.

Rupee (RS) [ru: 'pi:] from Hindi *rupaîyâ*

In Jharkhand, for instance, where one in every 650 children is born with CLP, about

9,000 children have benefited from the Smile Train project in the last nine years. It provides

Rs 8,000 for each operation [9].

In the state of Jharkhand, for example, in which 650 infants there is one child with a cleft lip, 9,000 children received assistance under the project "The train of smiles" for the last nine years. The project allocates Rs 8,000 per transaction.

Crore [krO:] from Hindi karôr

As per the data of the state Election Department, more than 50 per of the voters that is around 6.06 crore are people in the age group of 18-39 years [10].

According to the State Election Committee more than 50 percent of voters i.e. about 60,600,000 represent the age group from 18 to 39 years.

Lok Sabha ['L @ Uk 'SVb @] from Hindi

Actor Sanjay Dutt on Thursday approached the Supreme Court seeking suspension of his conviction in connection with the 1993 Mumbai blasts to contest the Lok Sabha polls [11].

On Tuesday, the actor Sanjay Dutt arrives at the Supreme Court with a request to postpone Listening conviction by the bombings in Mumbai in 1993 to contest the elections to the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

In conclusion, I would like to note that the English-language media in India abound with examples of Indian language and they are presented without translation into English. Given that the target audience of these publications are themselves residents of India, who are familiar with the realities of cultural, religious, political and economic life in the country, it is legal and justified.

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